

Stürmer, former Premier, the leaders of the reactionaries, have been killed.

There is no confirmation of this, and the indications are to the contrary. Petrograd dispatches under Wednesday's date say the two ministers and other prominent men who were arrested by the revolutionaries are comfortably housed in the Tauris Palace. The Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" saw them there on Wednesday. M. Stürmer was busy with papers at a desk and M. Protopopoff was lying on a sofa, a physical wreck.

The garrison of Petrograd, called upon by the reactionaries to defend them against the people, revolted and joined in the rebellion. The bureaucrats then attempted to bring troops from Finland to suppress the revolt, but they refused to go. It was then that Kronstadt was seized. Helms, where a few troops are still loyal to the old government, is being besieged. Two deputies from the Duma, M. Pelelauff and M. Taskine, at once went to Kronstadt and took over the command.

The Czar was at the front when the disturbances broke out, and a series of messages appealing for his aid were sent by the revolutionary leaders before they resorted to extreme measures. When the ministry was ousted he returned to his palace, where the Czarina is said to have remained, and was waited upon by a committee of the Duma, which presented an appeal for a parliamentary form of government. He was informed at the same time that the revolution was not anti-monarchical and that the future would depend on his answer.

Prefers Abdication to Loss of Power

The answer has not been received and the whole cause of the abdication is still most obscure, but from the fact that he gave up his crown it is taken for granted here that he preferred this to making any concession which would in any way limit his own autocratic power. It is known that he has held a strong conscientious belief in the divine right of kings. Well informed Russians here declare that he could not have commanded the support of a single important general if he had attempted to meet the revolutionaries with force.

According to information received here, the Russian people have been most distrustful during recent events of the personal influence of Empress Alexandra. She was supposed to exercise the greatest influence over Emperor Nicholas. Before her marriage to the Emperor of Russia, in 1894, she was the German Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

In his announcement to the Commons, Chancellor Bonar Law said: "Only to-night a message has been received from our ambassador to the effect that a statement from the Duma announced that the Emperor had abdicated, and that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich had been appointed regent."

"There is some comfort for us in the comparative tranquillity with which this change was conducted. There is also real comfort that all the government's information shows that the movement was not in any sense directed toward an effort to secure peace by Russia."

"On the contrary, the discontent was not against the government for carrying on the war, but for not carrying it on with that efficiency and energy which the people had expected."

Ends Underground Maneuvres

In fact, the liberal friends of Russia in this country were never more hopeful of the future of the country than to-night, and they, as well as all whose hearts are set on a vigorous prosecution of the war, are encouraged by to-day's developments. With the pro-Germans out of the way, it is believed that Russia, after a brief period of reconstruction has passed, will be able to throw her strength into the war far more effectively than she has yet been able to do.

It is also not at all likely that there will be any further underground peace manoeuvres going on in Russia. The sympathetic cooperation of the new government with the other allies is assured. Already it is reported that the ambassadors of Britain and France have established official business relations with the new rulers.

It is evident that the Duma, the army and the popular leaders of the Duma and the Zemstvos were in complete accord with the revolution and that it had been most carefully planned. For months past it had been evident that the hands of the army were being fettered by the bureaucrats, while the people at home were starving in the midst of great accumulations of food. The attempts by the people through the Duma to reach the Czar had been unavailing, and the dismissal of the Duma last week made the events of this week unavoidable.

The great point of the present upheaval lies in the fact that it is in no wise anti-monarchical, or even a battle between the autocracy and the democracy. The Russian army, the people and the Duma are all eager to press the war with the utmost vigor, energy and enthusiasm,

all three hating the Germans individually and as a nation. Pro-Germans Blamed For Food Riots

The recent food riots in the Russian cities, which formed the basis for the revolution, were not caused by war conditions, in the opinion of Russians, but by the machinations of the pro-Germans, who have now been imprisoned. They are declared to have been trying to force the nation to a premature peace by forcing starvation through disorganization of the food supply. Against this clique men of all classes and all opinions have now revolted.

No country engaged in the war has undergone a worse time than has Russia recently. With three years' harvests unexported, every part of the country has been suffering from want of food, even the wealthy frequently being unable to buy bread and meat for love or money. Meanwhile, the articles of primary consumption, like butter, milk, oil, coal, leather and soap are almost equally scarce.

The Russians recognize that there is economic dislocation, due to the war, but they also know that the present shortage is about 95 per cent due to transport difficulties. It is a case of the aristocracy and Germans.

It is a case of the aristocracy and the democracy uniting for the common good. The first step was the killing of Rasputin, the wild and reactionary monk who had such power over the Czar.

Gives Duma Control

The revolution was as successful as it was sudden. It has given complete control of the government of Russia to the Duma, backed by the army, and what is termed the "Push the War Party" is now in power. The revolution, which evidently was carefully prepared, broke out simultaneously in Petrograd and Moscow. The garrisons, which obeyed the instructions of the revolutionaries, immediately took possession of these cities.

All pro-German reactionaries are being rounded up by the new government. Strict military rule prevails, and the army has the situation so well in hand that it is not expected adherents of the late government will be able to offer any serious resistance, even in remote provinces.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following dispatch, under date of March 14:

"Your correspondent has been in the streets both night and day for the last three days. He has seen long lines of hungry men, women and children, and has seen the wanton firing of rifles and machine guns and civil war in the main thoroughfares, but has not heard a single word against war."

Fighting In Barracks

The military in Petrograd is taking orders from the committee and is patrolling the city, which is quiet. The fighting which occurred was in the barracks, and a number of officers were killed.

The Grand Duke Cyril informed the Duma that he would place at its disposal the marines under his orders, and afterward visited M. Rodzianko in the Duma and told him that he was entirely at Rodzianko's orders.

The people of Moscow adhered to the revolutionary movement without bloodshed.

"The Military Committee of the Duma," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent in a dispatch dated Wednesday, "has asked all the officers not yet employed by the committee to undertake the organization of the soldiers who joined the people and help guard the capital. The committee issued a statement pointing out that at the present moment, when facing an enemy who wishes to take advantage of the temporary weakness of the country, it was absolutely necessary to make every effort to maintain the power of the army. It added that the blood of the Russians who have died during the two and a half years of war pledged the people to do this."

Telegraphed To Fleets

"The President of the Duma sent telegrams to the commanders of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, to the chiefs of the armies on the Northern, Southwestern, Western, Rumanian and Caucasian fronts, and to the chief of the General Staff requesting that the army and navy preserve absolute calm and to be sure that the struggle against the foreign enemy was not suspended or weakened even for a single moment. The telegram sent these commanders added:

"As hitherto, the army and navy must continue firmly and valiantly to defend the country, and while the provisional committee is aided by the military element in the capital, and with the moral support of the people in restoring calm and regular activity, each officer, soldier and sailor should fulfill his duty."

"The officers of the Petrograd garrison at a general meeting unanimously agreed to recognize the authority of the executive committee of the Duma until the formation of a permanent government."

"An imperial bodyguard regiment rode into Petrograd to-day. It is estimated that there are now 60,000

troops in the capital. The political prisoners in the Schlusselburg have been released."

"During the revolution," says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, "the hated Krevaty prison was seized by the revolutionaries after a short resistance by its guards. All the political prisoners held there, including the members of the workmen's group, arrested a month ago, were liberated. The same course was followed at the preliminary detention prison and the women's prison. Detective headquarters were demolished and burned with all the archives relating to political personages and organizations."

"Among those arrested were Bishop Pitrim, the Metropolitan of Petrograd; M. Kurloff, who was in charge of the police arrangements at the time of the murder of Premier Stolypin, and whose activities have been renewed recently, and General Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War."

Troops and People Declare for Revolution

Petrograd, March 15.—The garrison at Kharkov has formally joined the revolution and is supporting the provisional government. Strikes in sympathy with the movement have been called in factories and on the streetcar lines.

Kharkov is the capital of the province of the same name. It is 480 miles south of Moscow and has a population of about 200,000.

Moscow, Rejoicing, Rallies to the Cause Of New Government

London, March 15.—"Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, resounds with popular rejoicings over the overthrow of the government," says Reuter's Moscow correspondent. "The officers have rallied to the new national government, and a military committee has been formed to preserve order and regulate food supplies. The committee is backed by a brigade of artillery, rifle regiments of infantry and the armed militia."

"General Drosowsky, commander of the troops in the Moscow district, has been arrested. More than a thousand police and gendarmes also have been arrested and brought to the Town Hall. All the political prisoners in the great Butynsky Prison have been released."

"The cities of Kharkov and Nizhni Novgorod, the latter the capital of the province of the same name, have declared for the new government."

Army and Navy Back Duma Bonar Law Tells Commons

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir James Henry Dalziel, Liberal, questioned the government concerning the situation in Russia. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied, saying: "I quite agree that in a matter of this gravity it is the government's duty, if it is in their power, to give the house all the information which could be safely imparted. I am strongly of the opinion that the House of Commons is the proper place where information of this kind should be communicated to the country."

"The first news the government had of any serious trouble in Russia came by telegraph Friday night. It was the effect simply that there were disturbances in the streets. Since then the government has had daily telegrams giving more or less tentative information."

"By degrees it became plain that Petrograd was becoming more or less under ordered rule and that rule was the rule over which the President of the Duma was exercising control. All day long the troops which were sent from the outset the soldiers and sailors have taken the side of the Duma in the revolution. The result has been, so far as information has reached the government, that there has not been any serious loss of life."

"Yesterday evening the committee issued proclamations to the population, to the troops, railroads and banks, asking them to resume their usual activities. They were met by the Duma committee for provisional management of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency. (This probably refers to the semi-official Russian news agency.)"

Revolt in Russia Kindled By Strikes and Food Riots

Populace Convinced That Czar's Advisers Were Traitors To Nation—Hunger Pinched Thousands—Plot For Separate Peace Was Suspected

Petrograd, March 15.—Last week's factory strikes and street demonstrations, comparatively innocent in themselves, provided the spark which set aflame the growing unrest and angry discontent that pervaded the entire population of Russia. Thus small manifestations of hungry factory workers crying for bread changed in a single day into a revolution which swept the whole city, spread to the government troops who had been called to hold the crowds in check, and supported by the Duma, ended in the downfall of the government.

The revelations in the Duma of government stupidity and corruption, and allegations of treason against the chief members of the Cabinet, sent a wave of protest through the country, and all political factions, except a small reactionary group, which still cherished traditional ideas of the old regime, united before Russia received a constitution, declared themselves firmly against the sinister influences which had been undermining the best efforts of the country successfully to carry on the war.

Even the Imperial Council, which never before in the history of the country had allied itself with the popular will, held special meetings, in which attention was called to the "serious conditions to which the country had been brought by the unscrupulous designs of government leaders."

"Dark Forces" Pro-German

With unanimity unprecedented, the entire population presented a solid front against the government. The belief prevailed everywhere and was expressed that pro-German court circles and the government were doing everything in their power to interfere with the proper conduct of the war and bring about a separate peace.

Stürmer, Rasputin and Protopopoff formed a picturesque trio, known as the "dark forces," against which the animosity of the country was directed. But powerful as they were, these figures were declared to be only symbols of German influence which was "militating against the patriotic desire of the mass of the Russian people for war victory."

Berlin Gets First Official Report Of Revolution

Petrograd Uprising Begun March 12, After Duma Defied Czar's Ukase

30,000 Soldiers Revolt

Cabinet Ministers Thrown in Jail and Provisional Rule Inaugurated

An interesting feature of the Russian revolution is that the first news of it came to the outside world in the following dispatch from Berlin. No other source has yet published the text of the statement which it contains, and which was evidently issued before the revolution was complete.

Berlin, March 15 (by wireless to Sayville).—There has been a successful revolution in Russia, according to the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau). The following statement was given out to-day by the news agency:

The following official report was issued in Petrograd on March 14 about the successful Russian revolution: "The population of Petrograd, incensed by the complete disorganization of transport services and of alimentation, had been irritated for a long time against the government and had become restless. The population held the government responsible for all its sufferings. The government, expecting trouble, took measures on a large scale in order to maintain order and, among other things, ordered dissolution of the Council of the Empire and the Duma."

Duma Defies Imperial Ukase

"The Duma, however, on March 11 decided not to accept the imperial ukase, but to continue its meetings. The Duma immediately instituted an executive committee, presided over by M. Rodzianko, president of the Duma. That committee declared itself to be a provisional government and issued the following appeal:

"Considering the difficulties in regard to domestic tranquillity, which are due to the policy of the former government, the executive committee of the Duma feels compelled to take public order in its own hands. Fully conscious of the responsibility arising from this decision the committee expressed the certainty that the population will lend their assistance for the difficult task of creating a new government which will accept the wishes of the people and enjoy their confidence."

All Ministers Put in Jail

"The executive committee rested itself upon the population of the capital, which was in full revolution, and upon the army, completely united with the revolutionists. It arrested all the ministers and sent them to jail. The Duma declared that the ministerial cabinet no longer existed."

"Today, on the third day of the revolution, the capital, where order is returning swiftly, is completely in the hands of the executive committee, of the Duma and of the troops which guard Petrograd and numbered more than 30,000, which troops support the revolution. Deputy Engelhard, Colonel of the Great General Staff, has been appointed commander of Petrograd by the committee."

"Yesterday evening the committee issued proclamations to the population, to the troops, railroads and banks, asking them to resume their usual activities. They were met by the Duma committee for provisional management of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency. (This probably refers to the semi-official Russian news agency.)"

But all these elements, the Duma included, believed that revolution in Russia during the war would mean disaster to the whole cause. They therefore confined their activities toward the improvement of the government. But their success was practically nil, for it soon became apparent that the Russian government was a nest of treason; that the pro-German elements in the court were dominating Russia, and that losing the war, and not winning it, was the chief object of the Czar's advisers.

The Minister of War, Sukhomlinoff, betrayed his country in return for German gold. This betrayal cost Russia hundreds of thousands of soldiers killed and captured and tens of thousands of miles of her choicest territory. But this betrayal did not provoke the Russian democracy to revolutionary outbreaks. For this democracy did not desire to jeopardize the Allies by weakening Russia internally.

When the government, however, began systematically to weaken Russia's rear; when internal conditions were carefully and gradually being organized to cause chaos and disorganization by the authorities themselves; when all the efforts of certain high officials were directed toward destroying the back-

Premiership the same ministerial influence, wearing a mask in the form of a change of Cabinet, Duma officials declared, still flourished with undiminished strength. Direct appeals were made to the Emperor by all sorts of representative bodies and influential officials to save the country from the disaster which threatened it and to appoint a new Cabinet, which might enjoy the confidence of the people.

But the government, except for empty concessions and compromises, remained obdurate to all appeals and showed not the slightest inclination to change the direction of its policy or to accede to the demands more and more loudly expressed.

Thought Revolution Impossible

It was the opinion of the majority of the deputies in the Duma that, despite this state of affairs, an open revolution was impossible. The country realized that a revolution would seriously interrupt the work of the war and would be playing into the hands of those who had this very end in view.

Open letters were printed in the Petrograd newspapers from popular Duma leaders and proclamations were posted in the streets urgently begging the population not to create demonstrations or cause any disorder which might lead to interruption of the manufacture of munitions or paralyze the industrial activity of the city.

Manifestations already arranged for March 6, as a general strike and the marching to the Duma of a deputation of workmen, were in this way averted. But the moment was only postponed, as by this time the people, who were convinced finally that they were being exploited by the hostile government, received what they considered to be the last proof of the inefficiency and corruption of their own government when they were apprised that the already insufficient supply of food had become still more meagre and that for some days it would be necessary to go without bread altogether.

Patient and long-suffering by nature, the mass too much for the politics of Petrograd, who knew that the interior of Russia was stored with immense quantities of grain and all kinds of provisions, and without any other motive at first than to voice their protest, a general strike paralyzed the streets and the demonstrations began which soon kindled into a revolution.

Pro-German Bureaucrats Caught in Their Own Trap

Russian Chiefs, Doomed to Play Kaiser's Game, Waited Too Long Before Attempting to Check Indignation of People

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

The long-drawn-out contest between the Russian democracy and autocracy has now ended dramatically in the complete triumph of the former. The citadel of reactionism on earth is no more. No greater triumph for the cause of civilization and freedom has been registered in history since the French Revolution.

The incalculable consequences of this epochal event become apparent only from a review of the causes and forces responsible for it. The Russian revolution is entirely a product of the war. Had there been no war, had Russia not been allied with the great democracies of Europe, Czarism would still be rampant to-day in the great Slavic empire.

For the force that accomplished the change in the Russian government are not the usual revolutionaries of Russia. The industrial classes and the peasantry which rebelled in 1905 did not lead this time. There were no revolutionary propagandists, no agitators. No separate parties and factions existed in Russia on the eve of the revolution. The masses felt that something was in the air, but they were kept in ignorance of the coming coup.

Prussianism Hated by Democracy

And the leaders of the revolution are Russia's finest and ablest sons. The chiefs of the army, the Duma, the Imperial Council, the great social organizations working for the prosecution of the war and many high court officials and relatives of the Czar combined for the first time in Russian history, against the small clique of Germanophile bureaucrats who had been successful without such a combination. And such a combination could never have been created without the issue of the present war, the struggle between democracy and Prussianism.

The Russian bureaucracy made a fatal blunder when it entered the war on the side of France against Prussia. For no two political institutions were more closely related to each other than Prussianism and Czarism. The place of Russian bureaucracy in the great conflict raging to-day in Europe was side by side with Prussia. But the Czar's advisers failed to see that when they were successful their fate was sealed.

The future of Russia's democracy was assured by Russia's participation in the struggle. When the war broke out the Russian Duma was a conservative body. Three months later the same Duma was already progressive, and even militant. How did this transformation come about? Only through the nature of the present war.

Corruption Is Revealed

The Russian government was unable to meet the enormous demands made upon it by the struggle without the Duma's cooperation. And when the conservative body hoped Duma approached the government closely for the purpose of cooperating in the prosecution of the war, it discovered the indescribable corruption, ignorance, incompetence and disorder dominating the whole governmental plant.

The same thing happened in the army. The zemstvos and other public bodies that came in close contact with the government in connection with the business of the war. The appalling conditions prevailing in the army organization of chaos and disorder even of the most conservative and loyal citizens. Men who were the staunchest supporters of Czarism turned in a short time into radicals. High army officers, honest patriots, devoted to the cause of the motherland, the court, soon became revolutionaries at heart.

Disaster Was Expected

But all these elements, the Duma included, believed that revolution in Russia during the war would mean disaster to the whole cause. They therefore confined their activities toward the improvement of the government. But their success was practically nil, for it soon became apparent that the Russian government was a nest of treason; that the pro-German elements in the court were dominating Russia, and that losing the war, and not winning it, was the chief object of the Czar's advisers.

The Minister of War, Sukhomlinoff, betrayed his country in return for German gold. This betrayal cost Russia hundreds of thousands of soldiers killed and captured and tens of thousands of miles of her choicest territory. But this betrayal did not provoke the Russian democracy to revolutionary outbreaks. For this democracy did not desire to jeopardize the Allies by weakening Russia internally.

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five years at 5 1/2 per cent, sold on a basis to yield 6 1/2 per cent. This issue matures in 1921.

Besides these external operations there have been sales of Russian internal bonds in large volume, taken largely by speculators. Besides these a small amount of Russian Treasury notes are understood to be held by a few munitions makers, who accepted them in lieu of cash. Also some credits have been extended by New York banks to Russian banks, though the amount of such lending is said to be small.

Bankers said that they did not believe the developments at Petrograd would seriously affect the position of these Russian obligations. There was, however, a decline yesterday in Russian government bonds quoted in this market, the 5 1/2's falling from 87 1/2 to 86 1/2, a loss of 1 1/2 points on dealings of \$50,000. The 6 1/2's, on dealings of \$10,000, sold from 94 1/2 to 94 1/2. They closed Wednesday at 95. Quotations on Russian internal bonds here were practically unchanged.

Prices eased off somewhat when the report first came out on the tickers, but trading, if anything, became even more sluggish than it had been before. Subsequently there was a tendency to recovery.

The exchange value of the Russian ruble was maintained firmly at 28 1/2 cents, unchanged from Wednesday. Last week the ruble set a new low record of 27 1/2 cents. Since then there has been some slight improvement, although the value of the ruble still remains far below the normal rate of 40 cents. The present quotation represents a discount of about 40 per cent.

The Russian government has placed in this market since the beginning of the war two loans aggregating \$75,000,000. One was a 5 per cent loan for \$50,000,000, sold on a 5 1/2 per cent basis, which matures in 1919. The other was for \$25,000,000, running for

Wall Street Calm Over Russian Crisis

Rubles Hold Firm and Stock Market Shows Barely Any Effect from Revolt

Wall Street refused to become excited yesterday over the news of the revolution in Russia. The stock market, which in recent weeks has become inured to developments of a nature to produce a shock in the financial world, remained impervious to the suggestion that this latest political disturbance might be far-reaching in its consequences.

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Soldiers, Priests And Workmen In Duma's Army

Thousands Flock to Parliament Building to Join Civilian Forces

Rebels Cheer for British Attache

Colonel Engelhard, a Deputy, Is Placed in Command at Petrograd

Petrograd, March 15.—The scene at the Duma before the revolution was in full flame was extraordinary. The members stood about the broad corridors talking calmly, the serious priest members in long black gowns, with flowing hair, and members from the provinces in top boots and blouses mingling with well groomed and frock-coated representatives.

At the front gates the troops began to assemble. They were without arms. They were revolting regiments. One body, in marching order, entered the side gate and halted before the entrance. A Duma member spoke from the steps, explaining the attitude of that body and assuring the regiments that the Duma was with them.

Army of Civilian Soldiers

Auto trucks, packed with men, soldiers and civilians, with and without arms, rolled up the circular drive and stopped before the door while some occupants delivered a lurid oration, and then went on, cheered by the crowds. Then came a small army of civilian soldiers, factory workers, clerks, students armed with rifles taken from the captured arsenals, their pale faces and black winter clothing forming a strange picture against the snow piled high in the Duma garden.

For an hour they stood in more or less military formation before the building and at dusk marched away toward the centre of the city, followed by the revolting soldiers. The crowd was extremely orderly.

A group of a dozen soldiers pushed into the corridor of the building and demanded to be allowed to address the members. A mild mannered, young civilian of the student type took them in hand with a little difficulty and led them into the open.

A delegation asked for food. Immediately waiters from the Duma restaurant were sent out with trays of food and food until the place was cleaned out.

Cheer British Attache

There was a characteristic scene when the mutinous soldiers occupied the arsenal. The British military attaché was found there and was cheered by the soldiers, who gave him a guard of honor to see him safely to the embassy building. Crowds also gathered around the British Embassy and cheered heartily.

The members of the Imperial Council sent a message to Emperor Nicholas outlining conditions and recommending a change in the interior policy in accordance with the decision of the Duma and the dismissal of the present Cabinet and advising its reorganization in accordance with the desires of the people and their representatives. The message bore twelve signatures.

The newly organized revolutionary army, whose numbers are growing hourly, is under command of Colonel Engelhard, of the General Staff, who is also a member of the Duma. One after another various detachments appeared at the Duma, some with their standards and officers. As fast as they reported they were formed into battalions and assigned to posts. The president of the Imperial Council, J. G. Guchkov, was arrested and placed under guard in the Duma building.

The student bodies were appealed to by the new government committee to enlist in organizations for the preservation of order, the emblem being a white band on the arm. The order of duty was: "It is useless to fire; disarm minors and intoxicated persons; prevent pillage and maintain order in the streets."

Turn to it NOW!

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